DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 023 979 AC 002 855

By- Hunter, Starley

Change and Progress. A Comparative Study: Housing Project Survey 1964-1966, St. Louis, Missouri.

Missouri Univ., Columbia. Extension Div.
Pub Date [67]
Note- 48p.
EDRS Price MF-$0.25 HC-$2.50
Descriptors- Age, Clothing, Consumer Education, Educational Background, Employment Level, *Family Characteristics, Family Income, *Homemaking Education, Information Sources, Money Management, Nutrition, *Public Housing Residents, Statistical Data, *University Extension, *Urban Extension
Identifiers- Missouri, St. Louis

In 1964, and again in 1966, a survey was made of sample populations of families living in a public housing project in St. Louis, Missouri. The purpose was to find family characteristics, their homemaking practices, and the effects of extension classes in home management and family economics, clothing, and food and nutrition. In 1966, it was found that there was a higher proportion of homemakers under 30, fewer with less than a fourth grade education, and more employed homemakers; incomes were slightly higher but there was a lower level of living. Participants in the homemaking classes in 1966, in contrast to nonparticipants, had a higher proportion of two parent families, were between 30 and 59 years of age, had incomes of $2,000 or more, had two full time workers or one or two part time workers, had larger families, spent more for food but did not have higher quality diets, and knew of Medicare and educational and recreational facilities. The most effective means of spreading information about the extension classes had been flyers and leaflets, followed by television, newspapers, and the Housing Digest. (pt)

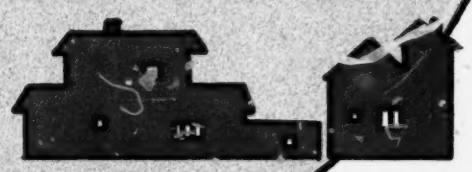
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

EDO 23979

CHANGE and PROGRESS

A Comparative Study



Housing Project Survey 1964-1966
St. Louis, Missouri

Dr. Starley Hunter, Extension Research Specialist, FES, USDA.

CONSULTANTS:

Dr. Mary Nell Greenwood, Director, Continuing Education for Women, Extension Division, University of Missouri
Virginia Norris, District Home Economist, Extension Division, University of Missouri

MP 53/6,67/1,5M Extension Division
University of Missouri Columbia

AC002855

CONTENTS

Foreword 5

The People and the Community--1964 5

Home Management and Family Economics 6

Clothing Classes 6

Evaluation Study--1966 7

Results of Selected Features of the Extension Program 8

Foods and Nutrition 8

Medicare 8

Education and Recreation 8

Extension Methods 8

Section I: Bench Mark Study Report 9

Family Size, Composition, and Race 9

Age and Education of Family Members 10

Age of Household Heads 10

Education of Household Heads 11

Private Transportation 11

Family Incomes 11

Incomes of One-Person Households 13

Occupational and Employment Status of Household Heads 14

Income from Sources Other Than Employment 15

Marital Status of Homemakers 15

Mobility of Families 16

Source and Use of Credit 16

Concerns of Homemakers for Children of Various Ages 18

What Homemakers Would Like to Learn 19

Foods and Nutrition Situation 19

Family Food Expenditure the Week Before the Interview 19

Quantity of Milk Usually Purchased Per Week 21

Use of the Food Stamp Plan 21

Foods Served the Families the Day Before the Interview 21

Family Clothing Situation 22

Family Economics and Home Management Situation 23

Family Satisfaction with the Use of Resources 23
Storage Space 23
Group Affiliations 23
Mass Media 24
Radio 24
Television 25

Section II: Statistically Significant Differences in Family Characteristics and Situations Between the Random Samples of 1964-66 . . 26
Per Capita Food Expenditure Per Meal 31
Food Served the Family the 24-hour Period Before the Interview . . 31

Section III: Significant Differences Between the Random Sample and Those Attending Classes--1966 32
Samples 32
Objectives of the Two Samples 32
Significant Differences Between the Two Samples 32

Section IV: Results of Two Years Of Home Economics Extension Work. . 36
Foods and Nutrition and Consumer Buying 36
Clothing Situation 39
Results of the Clothing Extension Program 39
Results of Clothing Classes--New Knowledge and Skill 40
Follow-up of Clothing Classes 41
Clothing Selection and Grooming for Teenage Boys and Girls--Random Sample and Classes 41
Conclusions 41
Management of Resources 42
Situation 42
Results of Program 1966--Managing Resources 42
Source of Information 43
Credit 43
Source of Information on Credit 43
Housekeeping Skills 44
Conclusions Concerning the Management Program 44

Section V: Selected Phases of the Program 45
Medicare 45
Education and Recreation Facilities 45

Section VI: Summary of Effectiveness of Extension Methods Used 45
Comparison of Methods and Recognition of Source of Information . . . 45

FOREWORD

The People and the Community -- 1964

Carr-Square, a 658-unit housing development of which a 25 percent sample was taken for this study is located in the Central City of St. Louis. This immediate area is composed of three other housing developments with a population of approximately 12,300 people and private dwellings with approximately 6,000 people. The total area is composed of low income families.

In the 159 households surveyed the average family size was 3.35 persons and the range in size was from one to twelve persons. Over half of the families had children and the average number of children of these households was 3.63. Only 2 percent of the unmarried youth at home were between the ages of 20 and 21. Of the remainder over half of the children were 6 to 14 years of age and others were equally divided between children under 5 and those 15 through 19. Half of these families had no male household head.

Slightly over one-half of the homemakers were between the ages of 30 and 59; and over one-third were 60 years of age and over.

Fifteen percent of the male heads and 21 percent of the homemakers had completed less than 4 grades in school; and 49 percent of the male heads and 37 percent of the homemakers had completed from four to eight grades.

Seventeen percent of the families had a car --none had a truck. The average per capita income was approximately $660. Eighteen percent of the households had incomes of less than $1000 per year; and 4 percent had incomes of from $5000 to $5999 which was the highest income in the sample. All of the families in the top income class had children. The range in family size at this income level was from 4 to 12 persons. Consequently, the average per capita income for many persons in large families was under $500.

Persons 60 years of age and over in households with incomes of under $3000 constituted 30 percent of the adult population. Seventy-eight percent of these were women household heads; 12 percent were male heads and 10 percent were "other" adults in households. Approximately three in ten of these households had incomes of less than $1000; the same proportion had incomes of from $1000 to $1999; and four in ten had incomes of from $2000 to $2999.

Four male household heads were operative or kindred workers and all other employed persons--men and women--were laborers, service workers, or clerks. One person was employed full-time in one-third of the households and no one was employed in the remaining two-thirds. Thirty-five percent of the households had incomes from pensions and social security; 11 percent from separate support; and the remainder had some combination of these and/or some kind of public assistance.

Practically all of the families were long-time residents of St. Louis and some of the young homemakers had lived in Carr-Square all of their lives.

Almost two-thirds of the families were making time payments. A high proportion were satisfied with the way they were spending their money because they thought they were doing the best they could under the circumstances. About one in five said they "could not be happy," that circumstances were too difficult.

About two in five of the homemakers said they usually read a daily newspaper and two in three said they read the Housing Digest.

Ninety percent of the families had radios in working order and 85 percent had televisions in working order.

Concerns expressed for children were primarily for safety, need for more recreation, and fighting which included vandalism. Some homemakers said there were "too many children."

Two in three of these homemakers had no ideas concerning what they would like to learn that would help them to improve their living situations.

One in five families spent less than $5 per week for food and half of them spent $15 or less.

For most households the weekly per person expenditure for food was approximately $2. Quantities of milk said to be usually purchased per week provided approximately two and one-half quarts per person. These facts and the food which homemakers said they served the family the day before the interviews indicated very low quality diets for most families.

Sixty-five percent of the homemakers said they bought part or all of their clothing from used clothing outlets. Most of them made no attempt to improve the fit of such garments. Forty percent owned sewing machines and six in ten of these said they were in good working order. An additional 10 percent said they had access to sewing machines.

Home Management and Family Economics

Four in ten of the random sample and over five in ten of those who had attended classes had seen or heard about the program in managing resources--time, money and energy. These homemakers were distributed throughout the income class range and educational levels. Those reached with incomes under $2000 had been informed through mass media.

To encourage improvement in money management, a daily expenditure record sheet had been prepared and used in teaching small groups of homemakers. This information had not been extended to large numbers of women at the time of the evaluation study but it had been very important to those it did reach. Seven of the 11 women in the random sample who had seen the record sheet said that it had been helpful to them--five of these said they had been able to accumulate an emergency fund after using the sheet. Ten of the women who attended classes said the sheet had been helpful to them and eight had been able to accumulate an emergency fund after using it.

The program on small credit had reached 41 percent of the random sample and almost half of those who attended classes.

For the few homemakers who were reached with information on how to improve housekeeping skills, some changes had come about in their homes. Some women had improved their methods of cleaning floors, washing screens and windows and some had had more cooperation from other family members after they received information from the home economists.

Leaflets on "Best Food Buys" and "More for Your Money" had been distributed. Almost 60 percent of both samples said they had seen these leaflets. However, a higher proportion of women who attended classes got this information from more than one Extension method. Over a fourth of the homemakers of both samples had received information on buying eggs by size and grade; and approximately three-fourths of them said they had read it. Of these, one in ten of the random sample and almost six in ten of those who had attended classes said they had used the food preparation information. One phase of the program had been methods of cooking vegetables to preserve food value. Six in ten of the random sample and almost nine in ten of those who attended classes received this information.

A high proportion of women in both samples attributed food information to "my own idea" or "my experience," although most of them indicated they had leaflets or attended classes.

Clothing Classes

A series of classes for women who did not sew had been repeated a number of times in the area. Also, Advanced Clothing I and II classes and tailoring had been taught. Individual techniques taught in the elementary classes and various combinations of these techniques were identified

by as high as sixty-five percent of the women who had been in classes. Over one-fourth of these women reported having made various garments since completion of classes. Ten percent of these had made garments for other family members as well as for themselves. Less than 10 percent reported using their new skill in mending and repair of garments and household linens.

A program for teenage boys and girls in clothing selection and grooming had been an important method of helping the population become aware of the Extension program.

Over 40 percent of the homemakers under 30 years belonged to no organizations and the same proportion belonged to a church and the Parent Teachers Association or some school group. Twenty percent of all homemakers belonged to no organizations. Sixty-nine percent of all homemakers belonged to church-related groups.

Plymouth House, the area's community center, has a greater number of children than any other organization; however, one-third of the families reported their children belonged to no organizations.

Evaluation Study -- 1966

The sample for the evaluation study was extended to three housing developments because of the increase in the number of Extension workers in the area. This increased the difficulties of precise measurement of the program; however, differences are minor because of the homogeneity of the area. The only statistically significant differences in homemaker characteristics and family situations between the bench mark and evaluation studies were: a higher proportion of homemakers under the age of 30; a lower proportion of homemakers with less than four grades completed in school; and more employed homemakers in 1966 than in 1964.

In 1966 incomes were slightly higher for some families; some spent more per week for food; and there was a higher proportion of children under five and a lower proportion of those 10 to 14 than in 1964; however, these changes were not sufficiently great to be statistically significant.

Families had a lower level of living in 1966 than in 1964. Incomes rose relatively little while the Consumer Price Index rose 5.1 percent and the Food Index rose 8.2 percent between April 1964 and June 1966. For families who spent as much as $21 per week, the per meal allowance varied from $1 for one-person households to $0.08 for a 13-person household.

In 1966 both a random sample and a sample of women who had attended classes were drawn for the purpose of making a comparison of methods which reached homemakers most effectively to determine difference in knowledge acquired and changes made; and to determine characteristics of homemakers most likely to attend classes or meetings in low income areas.

There were many statistically significant differences between the random sample of the total population and that of women who had attended any classes. Of this latter group there was a higher proportion of households with husband and wife families; homemakers between the ages of 30 and 59 years; incomes of $2000 and over; two full-time workers; and one or two part-time workers. The families of women who attended classes were larger by almost one person; in families with children there was 0.77 more children of whom less were under 5 years and more were 10 to 14 years of age. And a higher proportion of these families spent $10 or more for food. However, because of family size and other factors there was no indication of higher quality diets.

Results of Selected Features of the Extension Program

Foods and Nutrition

Fifty-six percent of the women in the random sample and 85 percent of those who had attended classes said they knew the four food groups needed for good health. From 19 to 54 percent of the random sample could name one or more of the four groups and 14 percent named all four. From 46 to 72 percent of the women who had attended classes could name one or more and 28 percent named all four.

On a per person basis there was no difference in milk consumption in households of the two samples. Over one-fourth of the random sample and over one-third of those who attended classes had prepared selected foods which had been demonstrated in class and for which leaflets had been prepared and distributed.

Medicare

Home economists had cooperated with other agencies in the city in informing the public about Medicare. All agencies together had reached 77 percent of the random sample and 89 percent of the homemakers who attended classes.

Education and Recreation

One phase of the Extension program was to inform the population concerning education and recreation facilities maintained for the public which were available to them and their families. Seventy-three percent of the random sample and 93 percent of those who attended classes responded to questions concerning various facilities. Over three-fourths of the homemakers in both samples said someone in the family had visited one or more of the facilities and two-thirds and over of them knew of friends or neighbors who had gone.

Extension Methods

Flyers and leaflets provided information to a higher proportion in the random sample than any other one method. Television was second in importance; newspapers were third; and, the Housing Digest fourth.

Classes supplied the women who attended more information and deeper understanding than any other method. Flyers and leaflets were second in importance and newspapers were third.

The high proportion that attributed new knowledge to "own ideas or experience" especially in reference to foods and nutrition indicates unwillingness to recognize or lack of knowledge concerning the source of information. On the ten questions concerning "who provided the information" from 7 to 31 percent of the random sample said the home economist and of those who attended classes from 17 to 90 percent gave this response. Awareness of the program has come about for a part of the population but a consistent effort will have to be maintained to reach a high proportion of a densely populated area such as this.

Section I:

Bench Mark Study Report

FAMILY SIZE, COMPOSITION, AND RACE

Of the 159 households surveyed in the Carr-Square Housing Development, all were Negro. There was a total of 553 persons which gives an average family size of 3.35 persons per household. The range in size was from one to twelve persons. Eighty-three of these families had a total of 301 children - an average of 3.63 children per family with children.

Children under 5 years and those 15 to 19 each constituted 20 percent of the child population; and those 6 to 10 and 10 to 14 each constituted 29 percent. The remaining 2 percent were youth 20 to 21 years of age. Half of the households had both boys and girls, 22 had girls only and 12 had boys only.

In the 83 families with children, half of them had no male household head and two had no homemaker. In these households 7 percent of the male heads were under 30 years, 36 percent were 30 to 59 years and 6 percent were 60 years and over. Seventeen percent of the homemakers were under 30 years, 75 percent were 30 to 59, and 6 percent were 60 years and over. (Table 1.)

Table 1 -- NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS BY AGE OF THE HOMEMAKER

Age of Children			Age of Homemakers							
			Under 30		30 - 59		60 & Over		No Homemaker	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	159	100	14	100	77	100	57	100	11	100
No Children	76	48								
Under 5	33	21	9	64	23	30	--	--	1	9
5 - 9	48	30	11	79	36	47	1	2	--	--
10 - 14	52	33	5	36	45	59	2	4	--	--
15 - 19	39	24	--	--	33	43	5	9	1	9
20 - 21	6	4	--	--	5	6	--	--	1	9

Columns total over 100 - families have children in more than one age group.

AGE AND EDUCATION OF FAMILY MEMBERS

Age of Household Heads

Seven percent of the 159 households were without a woman head and 60 percent were without a male head. Twenty other adults lived with these families. Children over 21, and married children and their spouses of any age were included among "other adults." Four of the other adults were under 25 years of age, six were 30 to 59 years, and nine were 60 years of age and over. Of this last group one was in the 60's, four were in the 70's, three were in the 80's and one was in the 90-year age group. (Figure 1.) One did not give age.

Slightly over one-half of the homemakers were between 30 and 59 years of age. One-tenth of them were under 30 years and over one-third were 60 years of age and over. Since 60 percent of the households had no male head and 7 percent no female head, the percents on age have been computed on the number of male and female household heads present in families rather than on the total 159 households. Based on the 64 households with male heads, only 9 percent were under 30, 50 percent were 30 to 59 and 41 percent were 60 years and over. (Table 2.)

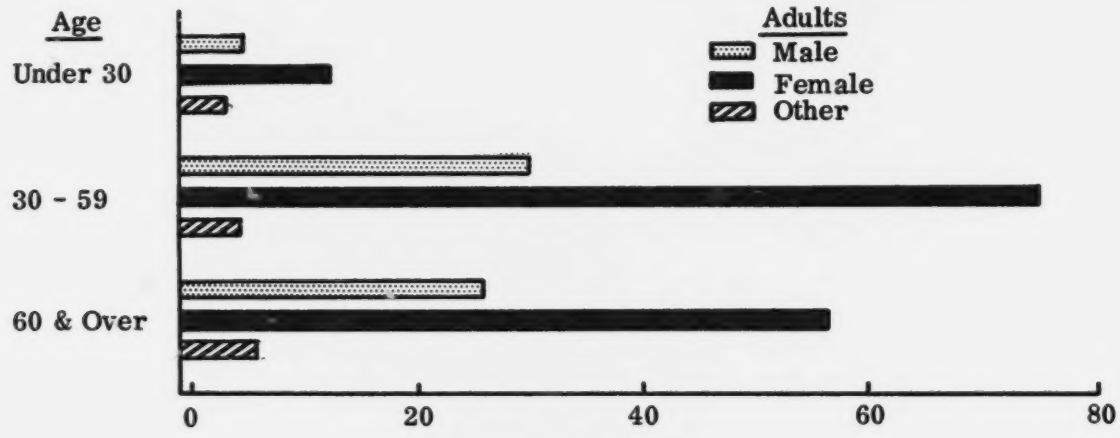


Figure 1. Number of male and female household heads and other adults in various age groups.

Table 2 -- NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS AND OTHER ADULTS AT GIVEN AGE LEVELS

Years	Household Heads						Other Adults	
	Male				Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	232	100	64	100	148	100	20	100
Under 30	24	10	6	9	14	9	4	20
30 - 59	115	50	32	50	77	52	6	30
60 & Over	92	40	26	41	57	39	9	45
No Response	1	1/	--	--	--	--	1	5
Total Households			159	100	159	100	159	100
Responses to Age			64	40	148	93	20	12
No Male/Female			95	60	11	7	139	87
No Response			--	--	--	--	1	1

1/ Less than one-half of one percent

Education of Household Heads

Approximately three-fifths of the male and female household heads had attended no more than eight grades in school and a fifth to a sixth of them had four years or less in school. (Table 3.)

A high proportion of homemakers over 40 years of age with a low level of formal education indicates that literature used with this population would need to be very simple and easily understood. Single ideas would need to be presented at a given time preferably in large print. (Table 4.)

TABLE 3 -- GRADE COMPLETED IN SCHOOL BY MALE AND FEMALE HOUSEHOLD HEADS

Grade	Household Heads			
	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	59	100	147	100
Under 4	9	15	30	21
4 - 8	29	49	54	37
9 - 11 H.S.	8	14	32	22
12 High School	9	15	24	16
1 - 3 College	3	5	6	4
4 or more College	1	2	--	--
Total Households	159	100	159	100
Responses to Grade	59	37	147	92
Don't Know	2	1	--	--
No Male/Female	95	60	11	7
No Response	3	2	2	1

TABLE 4 -- NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOMEMAKERS WHO COMPLETED A GIVEN NUMBER OF YEARS IN SCHOOL BY AGE OF HOMEMAKER

Age	Grade Completed 1/											
			Grade School				High School				College	
			Under 4		4 - 8		9 - 11		12		1 - 3	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total 2/	159	100	30	100	54	100	32	100	24	100	6	100
Under 25	3	2	--	--	--	--	2	6	1	4	--	--
25 - 29	11	7	--	--	3	6	3	9	5	21	--	--
30 - 39	28	18	--	--	4	8	13	41	6	25	5	83
40 - 49	26	16	1	3	10	18	7	22	7	30	1	17
50 - 59	23	14	2	7	13	24	5	16	2	8	--	--
60 - 69	26	16	10	33	12	22	1	3	2	8	--	--
70 - 79	23	14	11	37	10	18	1	3	1	4	--	--
80 & Over	8	5	6	20	2	4	--	--	--	--	--	--

1/ Two gave no response
2/ Eleven no homemaker present

PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION

Seventeen percent of the families had a car--none had trucks. Of these 27 families with cars, nine had incomes in the three lowest income classes, while the others were in income classes of $3000 and over.

FAMILY INCOMES

Eighty-six, over one-half of all families, reported no major earner. In 54 households there was one family member working full-time and in 105 households there was no one working full-time. Three households had one part-time

worker and the remainder had none. Slightly under one-fourth of the families had incomes of $3000 and over, and over 50 percent of them had incomes of under $2000. (Table 5.)

TABLE 5 -- NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH VARIOUS INCOME LEVELS

Family Income	Households	
	No.	%
Total	159	100
Under $1000	28	18
$1000 - $1999	57	36
$2000 - $2999	36	23
$3000 - $3999	19	12
$4000 - $4999	12	7
$5000 - $5999	7	4

Calculations from the mid-point of income class intervals, except for the lowest income class which was established at $800 as the base for calculation, indicate that the per-capita income of individuals in the housing development would approximate $660 per year.

In the $5000 to $5999 income class two families had Aid to Dependent Children and one of these also had Aid to the Blind. All seven families had wage income of one full-time worker. Six had husbands working and one homemaker was a widow who worked. The range in family size was from four to twelve persons. Over half of these families had eight, ten and twelve persons which would give per capita incomes of under $500 to $750 per year.

Other families with children on lower incomes fared less well than these families at the top of the income scale. (Table 6.)

Persons 60 years of age and over, alone or in families with incomes below $3000, constituted 30 percent of the adult population. Seventy-eight percent of these were women household heads; 12 percent were male household heads; and 10 percent were other adults living with families. Of the 54 women over 60 years, 35 percent were single individuals or lived with families whose incomes were under $1000; 41 percent were in the income class $1000-$1999; and 24 percent were in the income class of $2000-$2999. (Table 7.)

TABLE 6 -- NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS BY INCOME CLASS

Age			Income Class											
			Under $1000		$1000-1999		$2000-2999		$3000-3999		$4000-4999		$5000-5999	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	83	100	3	100	24	100	22	36	16	100	11	100	7	100
Under 5	33	40	1	33	4	17	10	45	9	56	4	36	5	71
5 - 9	48	58	--	--	12	50	9	41	12	75	10	91	5	71
10 - 14	52	63	1	33	13	54	8	36	13	81	11	100	6	86
15 - 19	39	47	1	33	13	54	11	50	5	31	5	45	4	57
20 - 21	6	7	--	--	--	--	2	9	--	--	1	9	3	43

TABLE 7 -- NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS AND OTHER ADULTS SIXTY YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY INCOME CLASS

Years and Income	Household Heads						Others	
			Women		Men			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	69	100	54	100	8	100	7	100
60 - 69	5	7	5	9	--	--	--	--
Under $1000	7	10	7	13	--	--	--	--
$1000 - 1999	13	19	11	20	1	12½	1	14
$2000 - 2999								
70 - 79								
Under $1000	9	13	9	17	--	--	--	--
$1000 - 1999	18	26	12	22	4	50	2	29
$2000 - 2999	4	6	2	4	1	12½	1	14
80 - 89								
Under $1000	5	7	5	9	--	--	--	--
$1000 - 1999	5	7	3	6	2	25	--	--
$2000 - 2999	3	4	--	--	--	--	3 1/	43

1/ One over 90 years of age

Incomes of One-Person Households

Fifty-one persons--32 percent of the total sample--lived in one-person households. Incomes for 35 percent of the elderly women were between $750 and $999 with most of the incomes toward the lower end of the level.

With adequate incomes and living closer to markets, it would be difficult for many of these elderly people living alone to perform activities necessary for even reasonably comfortable living. (Table 8.)

Over one-half of all families had incomes of under $2000. Slightly under one-fourth had incomes of $3000 and over. No family received an income of as much as $6000. The number and percent of families of various sizes with homemakers at various age levels by income class are shown in Tables 9 and 10. One-person households and households with homemakers 60 years of age and over are largely the same.

TABLE 8 -- HOUSEHOLD HEADS LIVING ALONE

Age			Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	51	100	42	100	9	100
40 - 49	1	2	1	2	--	--
50 - 59	5	10	5	12	--	--
60 - 69	13	26	10	24	3	33
70 - 79	25	49	19	45	6	67
80 & Over	7	13	7	17	--	--

TABLE 9 -- NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FAMILIES OF GIVEN SIZES BY INCOME CLASS

Family Size			Income Class											
			Under $1000		$1000-1999		$2000-2999		$3000-3999		$4000-4999		$5000-5999	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	159	100	28	100	57	100	36	100	19	100	12	100	7	100
1	51	32	25	89	24	42	2	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
2	31	19	3	11	13	23	12	33	2	11	1	8	--	--
3 & 4	32	20	--	--	13	23	11	30	5	26	2	17	1	14
5 & 6	19	12	--	--	6	10	6	17	2	11	3	25	2	29
7 & 8	17	11	--	--	1	2	4	11	8	42	3	25	1	14
9 & Over	9	6	--	--	--	--	1	3	2	10	3	25	3	43

TABLE 10 -- NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOMEMAKERS IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS BY INCOME CLASS

Years			Income Class											
			Under $1000		$1000-1999		$2000-2999		$3000-3999		$4000-4999		$5000-5999	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	159	100	28	100	57	100	36	100	19	100	12	100	7	100
Under 25	3	2	--	--	1	2	2	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 - 29	11	7	--	--	4	7	1	3	6	32	--	--	--	--
30 - 39	28	17	--	--	5	9	8	22	4	21	8	67	3	43
40 - 49	26	16	1	3	10	18	6	17	3	16	3	25	3	43
50 - 59	23	15	8	29	6	10	5	14	4	21	--	--	--	--
60 - 69	26	16	5	18	7	12	11	31	2	10	1	8	--	--
70 - 79	23	15	9	32	12	21	2	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
80 & Over	8	5	5	18	3	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
No Woman	11	7	--	--	9	16	1	3	--	--	--	--	1	14

OCCUPATIONAL AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS

Only one-fourth of the households had a male head who was in the labor force. And, except for the four operative and kindred workers, it is probable that all others were at or near the minimum wage level. (Table 11.)

Three of the homemakers employed away from home were in families of five or more persons and the remainder in families of from two to four persons. Six of these homemakers were in families with incomes of $3000 and over and the remainder had family incomes of from $1000 to $2999. Three were under 30 years of age; seven were 30 to 39 years; four were 40 to 49 years; and one was 50 to 59 years. The two retired or on pension were 40 to 49 years of age.

One person was employed full-time in one-third of the households and no one was employed in the remainder; one person was employed part-time in 2 percent of the households. Sons and daughters in 13 households were said to be unemployed; the husband in eight and granddaughter, grandson in one household each. Twenty-four

TABLE 11 -- NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS IN GIVEN OCCUPATIONS AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Occupations	Household Heads: Male No.	Male %	Female No.	Female %
Total Employed	38	100	15	100
Laborer-Unskilled	14	37	4	27
Laborer-Skilled	7	19	--	--
Service Worker	9	24	9	60
Clerical	4	10	2	13
Operative & Kindred	4	10	--	--
Employment Status of Household Heads				
Total	159	100	159	100
Employed Heads	38	24	15	9
Unemployed Heads	4	3	--	--
Retired or Pension	22	13	2	1
No Heads Present	95	60	11	7
Full-time Homemaker	--	--	131	83

homemakers said they were unemployed. However, reasons given for unemployment indicate that this is not true for most of them. Ten of these said they were physically unable to work; two said they were too old to work; four said there was no one to care for children; and eight said they could not work full-time. Twenty-eight said family members could not find employment, and five said they lacked training for employment.

INCOME FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN EMPLOYMENT

Many households received income from sources other than current wages and some households had various combinations of sources. (Table 12.)

TABLE 12 -- INCOME FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN EMPLOYMENT

Source of Income	Households No.	Households %
Total	159	100
Pensions	22	14
Social Security	48	30
Investment	1	1
Aid to Dependent Children	36	23
Aid to the Blind	2	1
Old Age Assistance	50	31
Welfare (Direct Relief)	4	3
Separate Support	17	11
Permanent Total Disability	17	11

Note: Percents total over 100 - some families had more than one source.

Thirty-five percent of all households were husband and wife families. Twenty-six percent of the couples living together were between the ages of 30 to 39 years; this was a higher percent than for any other age group.

Sixteen percent of the homemakers were separated from husbands. The highest percent, 35, of those separated was at the 30 to 39 age level. The peak for the 37 percent was at the

70 to 79 year level at which point it reached 29 percent. For the 6 percent who said they were divorced, the peak was at the 40 to 49 year age level.

Fifty-four percent of the husband and wife households were in income classes of $3000 and over. Twenty-two percent of the divorced homemakers were at this income level, and 15 percent of those separated and 3 percent widowed. (Table 13.)

TABLE 13 -- MARITAL STATUS OF HOMEMAKERS

Status			Income Class											
			Under $1000		$1000-1999		$2000-2999		$3000-3999		$4000-4999		$5000-5999	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total 1/	159	100	28	100	57	100	36	100	19	100	12	100	7	100
Married	55	35	--	--	10	18	15	42	13	68	11	92	6	86
Single	7	4	1	4	3	5	3	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Separated	26	16	2	7	13	23	7	19	3	16	1	8	--	--
Widowed	59	37	23	82	25	44	9	25	1	5	--	--	1	14
Divorced	9	6	2	7	4	7	1	3	2	11	--	--	--	--
No Response	3	2	--	--	2	3	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

1/ Includes 11 households with male head only.

MOBILITY OF FAMILIES

Practically all of the homemakers were long-time residents of St. Louis. Ninety-four percent of them had lived there 11 or more years and an additional 4 percent had lived in St. Louis 7 to 10 years. Under 1 percent had lived in St. Louis three years or less and 1 percent gave no response to the question. Thus, circumstances and situations of these families are closely related to circumstances in the area in which they live since the immigration was exceedingly low over a decade.

A second factor which may relate to static situations of families is the length of time they have lived in this particular housing development. Carr-Square is the oldest public housing development in the city. One young homemaker said that she was born in Carr-Square and had never lived anywhere else and she had young children in her household. Twenty-eight percent of the homemakers had lived in the housing development from two to five years and an additional 28 percent from six to ten years. Thirty percent had lived in Carr-Square 11 years or more; and of these, 17 percent had lived there 15 years and over. Only 13 percent had lived in the development one year or less and 1 percent gave no response to the question.

SOURCE AND USE OF CREDIT

Almost two-thirds of the families were making time (installment) payments when they were interviewed and many of them were making payments on more than one item. A total of 151 payments were being made by 102 families. (Table 14.) Furniture, radio, and television payments constituted 50 percent of all payments and this is substantiated by the 48 percent who said the furniture store was the source of credit. (Figure 2.)

Almost 40 percent of the families and single individuals under $1000 were making time payments; the number rose to over 60 percent for those with from $1000 to $2999; and 84 percent for those with from $3000 to $5999.

Almost half of the families and single indivi-

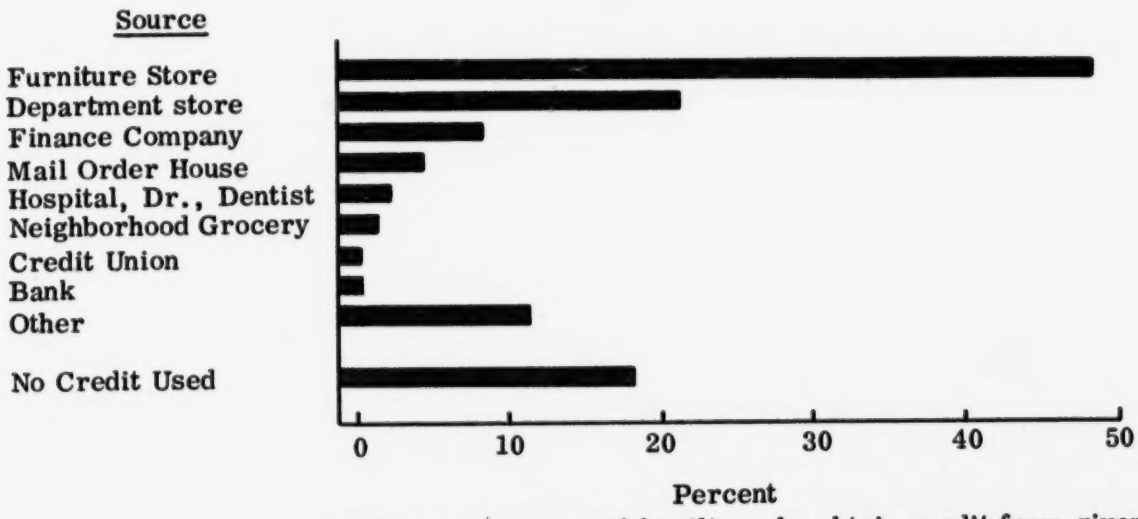


Figure 2. Percent of families who obtain credit from given sources.

duals with homemakers 60 years of age and over and approximately three-fourths of those with homemakers under 60 were making time payments.

Many of the sources of credit available to these families are characterized by high interest rates. Only 1 percent used credit from a bank and a credit union.

Responses to one question indicated that few homemakers had information concerning the cost of credit. Over one-third of them simply said they did not know. The things they did try to find out before they made a credit purchase are shown in Table 15.

In one-fifth of the households as much as $10 had been borrowed in cash during the year. Nine had borrowed from relatives; 13 from some person not related; eight from small loan companies; one from a bank and two from a credit union; three said some other source. Borrowers from unrelated individuals and small loan companies may have had to pay very high interest rates.

Over half of the homemakers reported they, their husbands, and children were very well satisfied with the way money was being spent. Some of this satisifaction was due to what the women thought was good management, but some was due to the fact that she thought she was doing the best she could under the circumstances and therefore could not feel otherwise. Nineteen percent of the homemakers said they could not be happy, they could not be satisfied with what they had and 1 percent gave no response. About one in every five either did not want to talk about it or felt there was no hope of doing any better.

TABLE 14 -- NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FAMILIES MAKING TIME PAYMENTS ON VARIOUS ITEMS

Items	Households	
	No.	%
Total	159	100 1/
Furniture	58	37
Clothing	31	20
Radio & Television	20	13
Household Equipment	13	8
Automobile	12	8
Medical & Dental	4	2
Other	13	8
None	56	35

1/ Totals over 100 - some make more than one payment.

TABLE 15 -- NUMBER AND PERCENT OF ITEMS HOMEMAKERS TRIED TO LEARN ABOUT BEFORE THEY PURCHASED ON CREDIT

Items	Households	
	No.	%
Total	159	100 1/
Weekly or monthly payments	68	43
Actual retail cost	57	36
Terms of contract	23	14
Extra dollars for credit	21	13
Rate of interest	14	9
What happens if miss payment	9	6
Other	22	13
No response	10	6
Don't know	7	4
Do not use credit	28	18

1/ Adds to over 100 - homemakers gave more than one response.

CONCERNS OF HOMEMAKERS FOR CHILDREN OF VARIOUS AGES

To determine some of the problems families had with children and to avoid a direct question to mothers concerning their children, all homemakers were asked what worries they thought parents in the housing development had relative to children in three age groups. Almost two-thirds of the responses to children of all ages were negative. "Don't know," "have none" and "not interested" responses were primarily a means of replying; but with an effort to say little if anything about the situation. The responses of "Parents don't worry or no worries" at least in some instances indicated that respondents thought parents were not giving adequate attention to the situation. (Table 16.)

Residents tended to be more sympathetic toward pre-school children than other age groups. Problems such as fighting, accidents, and the safety of pre-schoolers were the chief concern of residents. A few people said there were too many children in the area and some residents said the children were mischievous but there were really no disagreeable reactions concerning children of pre-school age.

In the 6 to 12 age group, residents' main concerns were fighting, lack of an adequate place for recreation, and worries about the youngster staying out of school. There were no other outstanding comments by any high percentage of people except 5 percent who were

TABLE 16 -- NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOMEMAKERS WHO RESPONDED TO WORRIES PARENTS HAVE ABOUT CHILDREN AT VARIOUS AGE LEVELS

Worries	Age of Children					
	Under Six		6 - 12		13 - 19	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	159	100	159	100	159	100
Safety	22	14	8	5	3	2
Mischievious	11	7	--	--	--	--
Too many children	5	3	--	--	28	18
Baby sitters	6	4	--	--	--	--
Can't provide needs	5	3	5	3	--	--
Fighting	9	6	21	13	19	12 1/
Need more recreation	--	--	18	11	28	18
Pretty good children	--	--	4	2	--	--
Difficult period	--	--	--	--	8	5
Stay out or drop out of school	--	--	9	6	8	5
Discipline - Parents can't handle	--	--	2	1	12	8
Youth have to move when employed or family pays more rent 3/	--	--	--	--	3	2 2/
Other	1	1	1	1	--	--
Don't know or have none	75	47	68	43	62	39 3/
Parents don't worry/No worries	27	17	26	16	27	17
No response	8	5	5	3	4	5

1/ Fighting and vandalism for 13 to 19-year-old children.

2/ One of the social problems difficult to resolve is that when young people earn pay they either must move out of the housing project or the family rent is increased because of increased family income. Young people cannot accept this and it is said to be a very disturbing factor for the youth and the family.

3/ Some of these responses were "not interested."

concerned about safety.

In the 13 to 19 age group, fighting and vandalism and the need for more adequate recreation facilities were mentioned most often. Eight percent indicated this age group was hard to discipline; 5 percent said it was a difficult period; and 2 percent mentioned that children had to move when they were employed. Approximately one-fourth to one-half of the homemakers in each income class and age level declined to comment on worries they thought parents had. As family size rose, the number of positive responses rose somewhat which indicates the real concern felt by parents.

Carr-Square residents apparently are more sympathetic toward teenage young people than they are in some cities.*

Of the families with children, three-fourths said they would be interested in knowing more about understanding and guiding their children. This indication along with the sympathetic and more permissive attitude toward the conduct of children in Carr-Square reveals that it may be possible to do considerable educational work with these families on child development and family relations.

WHAT HOMEMAKERS WOULD LIKE TO LEARN

Two-thirds of the homemakers responded negatively to a question concerning what they would like to know that would make homemaking easier for them. Eight percent said they would like to learn to sew; 7 percent wanted to learn about cleaning walls and floors; and 6 percent wanted to get children involved in work of some kind. There was interest in a variety of other tasks by 1 to 4 percent of them. This may have indicated a lack of awareness concerning what there was to learn that would be helpful in their circumstances. It also indicated that creating an awareness of an educational program in the area would require sustained effort over a long period of time to reach a population as great as that in the Central City of St. Louis.

FOODS AND NUTRITION SITUATION

Family Food Expenditure the Week Before the Interview

A series of questions was asked to provide information for program guidance and a base for evaluation of change in foods and nutrition practices. Homemakers were asked to give at $5 intervals the approximate amount they had spent for food, and only food, which was eaten at home the week before the interview. (Tables 17 and 18.) The week before the interview might have been a special situation for some families. If this were a normal week for the three families with less than $1000 yearly income who said they spent over $10 for food the week before, there would not be enough income left to pay rent; and all of the families had to pay rent. It is probable that a few families at all income levels below $3000 over-estimated food expenditure somewhat. If the family of nine or more spent $15, this would allow less than 10 cents per person per meal. At a $5 food expenditure, one person living alone could spend slightly under 25 cents a meal and the two-person families would halve this amount at the same expenditure level. That food is an extremely serious problem for many of these families cannot be questioned. One elderly person told an interviewer that he had had nothing to eat the day before the interview except macaroni with lard on it.

The per person expenditure for food for most households was $2 to $3 a week which would allow approximately 15 cents per meal. In a few large families, the per meal allowance would be down to 9 cents. (Table 17.)

TABLE 17 -- NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A GIVEN AMOUNT WAS SPENT FOR FOOD THE WEEK BEFORE THE INTERVIEW BY FAMILY SIZE

Amount Spent	Number of Persons in Households													
			1		2		3 & 4		5 & 6		7 & 8		9 & Over	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	159	100	51	100	31	100	32	100	19	100	17	100	9	100
Under $5	33	21	28	55	4	13	--	--	--	--	1	6	--	--
$6 - $10	32	20	14	28	6	19	11	34	--	--	1	6	--	--
$11 - $15	25	16	1	2	9	29	8	25	5	26	1	6	1	11
$16 - $20	21	13	1	2	3	10	7	22	7	37	3	17	--	--
$21 - $25	15	9	--	--	1	3	2	6	3	16	5	29	4	45
$26 - $30	8	5	--	--	--	--	1	3	2	11	3	18	2	22
$30 & Over	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	5	3	18	2	22
Don't Know	17	11	6	12	7	23	3	10	1	5	--	--	--	--
No Response	2	1	1	2	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Thirty-three families, one-fifth of the total sample, said they spent less than $5 per week for food. Over one-half of these had incomes of less than $1000; and except for two families, all of the remainder had income of less than $2000. (Table 18.) Of these, six lived on a pension or retirement fund; two were unemployed; and three-fourths of them had no male household head. Thirty-two families said they spent from $6 to $10 per week. Two-thirds of these families had no male household head; six were on pensions; and five were unskilled laborers.

TABLE 18 -- NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A GIVEN AMOUNT WAS SPENT FOR FOOD THE WEEK BEFORE THE INTERVIEW BY INCOME CLASS

Amount Spent	Income Class													
			Under $1000		$1000-1999		$2000-2999		$3000-3999		$4000-4999		$5000-5999	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	159	100	28	100	57	100	36	100	19	100	12	100	7	100
Under $5	33	21	17	61	14	25	1	3	1	5	--	--	--	--
$6 - $10	32	20	4	14	20	35	6	17	2	10	--	--	--	--
$11 - $15	25	16	2	7	8	14	8	22	4	21	2	17	1	14
$16 - $20	21	13	1	4	5	9	8	22	4	21	2	17	1	14
$21 - $25	15	9	--	--	2	3	3	8	3	16	5	41	2	29
$26 - $30	8	5	--	--	1	2	2	6	1	5	3	25	1	14
$30 & Over	6	4	--	--	--	--	2	6	2	11	--	--	2	29
Don't Know	17	11	3	11	6	10	6	16	2	11	--	--	--	--
No Response	2	1	1	3	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Quantity of Milk Usually Purchased Per Week

Homemakers were asked how much milk they usually purchased per week. Quantities usually purchased are shown in Table 19.

Quantities of all milk said to be purchased were reduced to fluid quarts and provided approximately two and one-half quarts per person per week to all families.

TABLE 19 -- NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FAMILIES WHO PURCHASED QUANTITIES OF WHOLE, POWDERED, AND EVAPORATED MILK WEEKLY

Fluid-Whole			Converted-Powdered			Evaporated		
No. of Quarts	Families		No. of Quarts	Families		No. of Quarts	Families	
	No.	%		No.	%		No.	%
Total	159	100	Total	159	100	Total	159	100
None	26	16	None	136	86	None	90	56
1 - 3	45	28	1 - 3	9	6	1 - 3	50	31
4 - 6	36	23	4 - 7	8	5	4 - 6	9	6
7 - 10	15	9	10 - 20	4	2	8 - 14	8	5
12 - 14	19	12	Don't Know	1	1	Don't Know	1	1
16 - 21	8	5	No Response	1	1	No Response	1	1
24 - 28	8	5						
Don't Know	1	1						
No Response	1	1						

Use of the Food Stamp Plan

The Food Stamp Plan was instituted in place of Surplus Commodities in St. Louis before the study was made. Consequently, it was not known how many of the families had learned to use the Food Stamp Plan. When asked about it, 8 percent of the families said they bought Food Stamps; 4 percent of these said they liked the plan; and, two-thirds gave unfavorable comments. These comments related chiefly to the difficulties of operation and to the distance people had to go at that time to be certified to get stamps and to obtain food and get it back home. Much of this related to the problem of transportation--only 17 percent of the families had cars.

Foods Served the Families the Day Before the Interview

Homemakers were asked what had been served the family or individual during the 24 hours before the schedule was taken. The three normal meals and snacks were listed as given by homemakers. The number of times breads and cereals were served in households is shown in Table 20. Other foods which families had are shown in Table 21 with the number and percent of families that did not have the given food.

Family members had eaten some meat once or twice the day before the interview in 87 percent of the households. Three percent who did not have meat had eggs. Nine percent had neither

TABLE 20 -- PERCENT OF TIMES BREADS AND CEREALS WERE SERVED IN HOUSEHOLDS THE 24-HOUR PERIOD BEFORE THE INTERVIEW

Breads and Cereals	Households	
	No.	%
None	5	3
Served 1 time	29	18
Served 2 times	46	29
Served 3 times	38	24
Served 4 times	24	15
Served 5 times	11	7
Served 6 times	3	2
Served 7 times	1	1
No Response	2	1

meat nor eggs and 2 percent gave no response to the questions.

In two-thirds of the households, no family members had had soft drinks the day before the interview. In almost one-third they had had five bottles or less. One homemaker said her family had consumed from six to ten bottles. Two said they did not know and one gave no response.

Almost half of the families purchased food once a week. Two-fifths of them purchased when pay or checks were received. Over one-tenth purchased every two weeks and the remainder purchased daily or two to four times a week.

All evidence pointed to very low quality diets for most of the families in the area.

FAMILY CLOTHING SITUATION

Less than 10 percent of the homemakers made various articles of clothing for women and girls. Fifty-one to 84 percent said they purchased them; 5 to 14 percent said they received such garments as gifts; and a low proportion received clothing in various combinations of these ways.

None of the articles about which homemakers were asked relative to mens' and boys' clothing were made at home--almost all garments were purchased, but some were gifts.

Sixty-five percent of the homemakers said they stretched their clothing dollars by buying used clothing. Of the 103 families that purchased used clothing, 18 percent said all of the clothing bought was used; 27 percent bought three-fourths; 16 percent bought one-half; and others purchased less than one-half of their clothing second hand.

From one-fifth to three-fifths of the homemakers said they did not make-over, refit, change hems, sleeve lengths, or trimmings on used clothing they purchased. Others did make changes or sometimes did. Homemakers most often changed hems and sleeve lengths and refitted clothes.

TABLE 21 -- THE PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE FOLLOWING FOODS WERE NOT SERVED IN THE 24-HOUR PERIOD BEFORE THE INTERVIEW IN 1964

Food	Percent Not Served
Dairy Products	
Eggs	58
Milk	49
Cheese	94
Ice Cream	96
Vegetables	
Dark Green or Yellow	96
Dry Beans	87
Potatoes	50
Fruits	
Citrus	92
Others	69
Meats	
Ground Beef	89
Chicken	74
Bacon	64
Cold Cuts	93
Sausage	80
Ham	89
Pork Chops	92
Beef Steak/Roasts	87
Vital Organs	98
Fish	93
Others	79
Sandwiches	
Peanut Butter	92
Other Foods	57

FAMILY ECONOMICS AND HOME MANAGEMENT SITUATION

Family Satisfaction with the Use of Resources

A series of questions was asked concerning management and housekeeping situations. Homemakers were asked how satisfied they were; and in households with husbands and children how satisfied they thought their families were with the way the family spent their money. Fifty-five percent of the homemakers said they were "very well satisfied" and the same percent in households with husbands thought their husbands were very well satisfied. An additional 22 percent said they and their husbands were "fairly well satisfied" and 14 to 16 percent of the homemakers said they "were not very well satisfied." Three percent of the homemakers and 6 percent of the husbands "were not at all satisfied." In households with children, slightly over one-third of the children were said to be very well satisfied; and slightly under one-third were said to be fairly well satisfied. Only one homemaker said the children were not at all satisfied and five said the children were too young to know.

When asked why they felt the way they did about this, 40 percent indicated they tried to manage; 18 percent said they "could not be happy" or words to that effect; 15 percent said they were doing the best they could; 17 percent indicated obligations were a problem; and 4 percent indicated problems with children.

They were asked also how the family went about deciding how to use the money available. Sixteen percent of the interviews were in one-person households and the question was not asked; and 4 percent did not respond. Of the remainder, 6 percent said they decided what bills had to be paid; 20 percent said there was just enough to meet obligations or enough for bare necessities. Thirty-one percent said they counseled and planned together or talked things over with the children. Nine percent said they listed the necessary expenditures and then planned for any extras. Fifteen percent of the homemakers said "I am the manager--I decide--the family has no part."

Storage Space

From 77 to 89 percent of the women thought the family had enough storage space for such things as food, dishes, cooking utensils, clothing and household linens. However, in 58 percent of the families with children, homemakers thought that there was not enough storage space for children's play-things.

Almost half of the women interviewed thought families living in the housing development had enough storage space to keep things "put away" and "picked up" most of the time. Thirty-nine percent said they did not know--which may indicate little social interaction with neighbors.

Homemakers also were asked what they would like to know that would make homemaking or housekeeping easier. A check list was included in the schedule but was not read to the homemaker. Over two-thirds of them said they did not want to know anything. Eight percent specified learning to sew; 7 percent gave how to clean floors and walls; and 6 percent gave getting the children involved in work. Other tasks were mentioned by from 1 to 4 percent of the homemakers.

From the standpoint of program direction, this indicated homemakers would have to be taught what could be made available to them and that they would have to be motivated to want to learn what they could do that would help them improve their living situations.

GROUP AFFILIATIONS

Respondents were asked, "Is there any kind of neighborhood or community group feeling here?" Almost half of the people said there was some community or group feeling. Much of this feeling was attached to the work being done at the Plymouth House. Another encouraging aspect was the number of people who knew other residents well enough to talk to them. Almost 80 percent of the homemakers indicated this was

true. However, 47 percent of these same homemakers indicated they did not know more than three different persons with whom they could visit. In response to another question, over half of the respondents indicated there was someone with whom they could talk if "things" were bothering them.

Eighty percent of the respondents reported affiliation with church and/or church-related organizations. Other types of organizations to which respondents belonged were few. In fact, one-fifth of them did not belong to any organization. (Table 22.)

Over 40 percent of the homemakers under 30 years belonged to no organization and the same proportion belonged to a church and the Parent Teachers Association or some school group. Only one person belonged to a political organization.

The proportion of homemakers who belonged to no organization dropped to 20 percent for those from 30 to 59 and to 10 percent for those 60 and over. Church membership for those in the middle-age groups rose to 68 percent and to 77 percent for the oldest group. However, many homemakers over 30 belonged to a variety of other groups which allowed for social participation.

Almost one-third of the homemakers knew about social group meetings in the housing development and about half of these said there had been some person who talked about such groups and tried to get people interested.

Over one-third of the families with children said their children did not belong to any organization. The most popular affiliation was Plymouth House. (Table 23.)

TABLE 22 -- NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOMEMAKERS WHO BELONGED TO VARIOUS KINDS OF ORGANIZATIONS

Organization	Households No.	% 1/
Total Number Homemakers	159	100
None	32	20
Church	109	69
Church related	19	12
P.T.A. or other school	22	14
Social or Fraternal	18	11
Plymouth or other neighborhood center	14	9
Labor Union	3	2
Other	6	4
No Response	2	1

1/ Percent totals over 100 as some repondents belonged to more than one organization.

TABLE 23 -- NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FAMILIES IN WHICH CHILDREN BELONG TO SOME ORGANIZATIONS IN FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

Organizations	Households No.	% 1/
Total	83	100
No Organizations	30	36
Plymouth House	26	31
Church	12	15
Scouts	15	18
Y.W.C.A.	5	6
School Organizations and Others	6	7

1/ Percent exceeds 100 as some respondents belonged to more than one organization.

MASS MEDIA

Seventy-four persons interviewed indicated they usually read a daily newspaper and 54 read a weekly newspaper. Those most frequently read are shown below. Homemakers who said they "sometimes" read a paper also reported the name of the paper.

Other papers were read by a relatively small number of homemakers.

Over two-thirds of the homemakers said they read the Housing Digest.

Radio

Ninety percent of the homemakers said they had a radio in working order. Fifty percent of the homemakers said they frequently listened to the radio and 26 percent said they listened sometimes; 15 percent said they did not listen or gave no response. Of the 112 who listened frequently or sometimes, 38 percent listened to KMOX, 19 percent to KATZ, 15 percent to

WIL, and 6 percent to KZLW. Homemakers gave other stations but the proportions for any of these were low. From 1 to 10 percent of the homemakers listened more often in the morning than in the afternoon. A higher proportion of homemakers with incomes of less than $1,000 did not listen to radio than did those in other income classes.

Television

Eighty-five percent of the homemakers said they had a television set in working order. Thirty-one of the homemakers indicated they hardly ever or never watched in the day time, they did not know, or gave no response. Of the 128 who watched during daytime hours, 34 percent watched KMOX, 18 percent watched KMOX and KSD, and 12 percent watched KTVI and KMOX. Homemakers watched various other channels and combinations of channels but the proportion watching in each case was low.

TABLE 24 -- NEWSPAPERS READ BY HOMEMAKER

Source	No.	%
Total	159	100 1/
None (Ten said they could not read)	32	20
St. Louis Post Dispatch (daily only)	51	32
St. Louis Globe Democrat (daily only)	15	9
Globe Democrat and Post Dispatch	31	20
Other combinations which included these two papers	22	14
Housing Digest	108	68

1/ Column totals over 100 because some read more than one.

Section II:

Statistically Significant Differences in Family Characteristics and Situations Between the Random Samples of 1964-1966

Statistically significant differences in family characteristics and situations between the 1966 and 1964 random samples were relatively minor. A higher proportion of homemakers under the age of 30 years in 1966 than in 1964 was significant. Since the 1964 sample was taken in Carr-Square, the oldest housing development in St. Louis and many residents had lived there a number of years, this was expected. In line with this was a lower proportion of homemakers with less than four grades completed in school. There was a decrease also in the number of homemakers 60 years and over; however, this was not great enough to show significance. A third difference related to the proportion of homemakers employed away from home--more were employed in 1966 than in 1964. Another was in the percent of households spending under $5 for food; it was lower in 1966 than in 1964.

Other differences important to individual families but not statistically significant were: more children under five and fewer from 10 to 14 years; and, more families with incomes of $3000 and over and fewer with less than $1000 in 1966 than in 1964.

Aside from a higher percent of young women who were able to find jobs and were physically able to work and somewhat better educated in 1966 than in 1964, there is no difference in the populations. Fewer individuals and/or families with less than $1000 annual income and who pay less than $5 for food per week is probably a result of the rise in the consumer price index rather than improved earning capacity or job opportunities.

Between April 1964 and June 1966 the Consumer Price Index rose from 107.8 to 112.9--a total of 5.1. The Food Price Index rose from 105.7 to 113.9--a total of 8.2. With an 0.51 higher average family size and very little difference in incomes, families were not able to maintain the level of living in 1966 that they had had two years earlier.

Many of the individuals or families with under $1000 income were the elderly and were concentrated in the housing development in which the 1964 study was made. (Tables 25, 26-a, and 26-b).

TABLE 25 -- NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH GIVEN CHARACTERISTICS AND SITUATIONS IN 1964 AND 1966

Items	RANDOM SAMPLES 1964 No.	1964 %	1966 No.	1966 %
All Households	159	100	74	100
Husband & Wife Households	55	35	25	34
Families with Children	83	52	47	64
Children in Households				
Under 5 years	61	20	56	32
5 to 9 years	87	29	51	29
10 to 14 years	88	29	44	25
15 to 19 years	59	20	24	13
20 to 21 years	6	2	2	1
Age of Homemakers - Years				
Under 30	14	9	19	26 1/
30 to 59	77	48	33	45
60 and Over	57	36	18	24
No Homemaker	11	7	4	5
Grades in School Completed By Homemakers				
Under 4 - G.S.	30	19	4	5 1/
4 to 8 - G.S.	54	34	34	46
9 to 11 - H.S.	32	20	24	33
12 - H.S.	24	15	10	14
1 to 3 - College	6	4	1	1
No Homemaker	11	7	--	--
No Response	2	1	1	1
Other Adults in the Household	20	--	8	--
Percent of persons		3.75		2.81
Average Family Size - Persons		3.35		3.86
Average Number of Children of Families with Children		3.63		3.77

1/ Statistically significant.

TABLE 25 -- (CONTINUED)

Items	RANDOM SAMPLES 1964 No.	1964 %	1966 No.	1966 %
Total	159	100	74	100
Income - Family				
Under $1000	28	18	10	13
$1000 - 1999	57	36	25	34
$2000 - 2999	36	23	16	21
$3000 - 3999	19	12	14	19
$4000 - 4999	12	7	3	4
$5000 - 5999	7	4	2	3
$6000 & Over	--	--	2	3
No Response	--	--	2	3
Occupation of Male Head				
Laborer	21	13	6	8
Service Worker	9	7	2	3
Operative & Kindred	4	2	2	3
Craftsman, Foreman	--	--	2	3
Clerical	4	2	1	1
Other	--	--	4	5
Unemployed	4	2	2	3
Retired	22	14	10	13
No Male Head	95	60	45	61
Occupation of Homemaker				
Homemaker	131	82	46	62
Laborer	4	3	1	1) 2/
Service Worker	7	4	13	18) 2/
Operative & Kindred	--	--	2	3
Craftsman, Foreman	--	--	--	--
Clerical & Other	4	3	--	--
Retired	2	1	8	11
No Homemaker	11	7	4	5

2/ Statistically significant.

TABLE 25 -- (CONTINUED)

Items	RANDOM SAMPLES 1964 No.	1964 %	1966 No.	1966 %
Total	159	100	74	100
Employed Workers per Household				
1 Full Time	54	34	28	38
2 Full Time	--	--	--	--
1 Part Time	3	2	10	14
2 Part Time	--	--	--	--
No One Employed	105	66	46	62
Other Sources of Income[3/]				
Pensions	22	14	11	15
Social Security	48	30	24	32
Investments	1	1	--	--
Welfare (Direct Relief)	4	3	7	10
Old Age Assistance	50	31	11	15
Aid to Dependent Children	36	23	17	23
Aid to the Blind	2	1	--	--
Persons Outside the Household	34	21	7	10
Amount Spent for Food the Weeks Before Interviews				
Less than $5	33	21	4	5
$6 - 10	32	20	16	22
$11 - 15	25	16	11	15
$16 - 20	21	13	15	21
$21 - 25	15	9	11	15
$26 - 30	8	5	8	11
Over $30	6	4	4	5
Don't Know	17	11	4	5
No Response	2	1	1	1

3/ Income sources add to over 100 percent since some families have earned income and other sources; and some families have no earned income, but more than one other source of income.

TABLE 26 - a -- AMOUNT SPENT FOR FOOD THE WEEK BEFORE INTERVIEWS BY NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD - 1964 AND 1966

1964

Dollars Spent			Number in Household									
			1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 6		7 - 8		9 or More	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	159	100	82	100	32	100	19	100	17	100	9	100
Less than $5 1/	33	21	32	39	--	--	--	--	1	6	--	--
$6 - $10	32	20	20	24	11	35	--	--	1	6	--	--
$11 - $15	25	16	10	12	8	25	5	27	1	6	1	11
$16 - $20	21	13	4	5	7	22	7	37	3	17	--	--
$21 - $25	15	9	1	1	2	6	3	16	5	29	4	45
$26 - $30	8	5	--	--	1	3	2	10	3	18	2	22
Over $30	6	4	--	--	--	--	1	5	3	18	2	22
Don't Know or No Response	19	12	15	19	3	9	1	5	--	--	--	--

1/ Statistically significant.

TABLE 26 - b

1966

Dollars Spent			Number in Household									
			1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 6		7 - 8		9 or More	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	74	100	31	100	18	100	11	100	8	100	6	100
Less than $5 1/	4	5	4	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
$6 - $10	16	22	13	42	3	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
$11 - $15	11	15	5	16	5	28	1	10	--	--	--	--
$16 - $20	15	20	4	13	4	22	2	18	4	50	1	17
$21 - $25	11	15	1	3	4	22	3	27	2	25	1	17
$26 - $30	8	11	--	--	2	11	2	18	1	12	3	50
Over $30	4	5	--	--	--	--	3	27	--	--	1	16
Don't Know or No Response	5	7	4	13	--	--	--	--	1	12	--	--
Percent of Families by Family Size - 1964			--	52	--	20	--	12	--	11	--	5
1966			--	42	--	24	--	15	--	11	--	8

1/ Statistically significant.

Per Capita Food Expenditure Per Meal

Except for families of ten and twelve persons, some households of from one to 13 persons reported spending $15 to $20 per week for food in 1966. At this expenditure level for food ($20 extended to $21 per week) families would have an average of $3 per day to spend. On a per meal basis allowing three meals, the amount for households of from one to 13 persons for food is shown in Table 27.

TABLE 27 -- WEEKLY EXPENDITURE ALLOWANCE PER MEAL PER PERSON MAXIMUM FOR THE HOUSEHOLD - $21 PER WEEK

Persons in Household	Expenditure Per Meal
1/	$1.00
2	.50
3	.33
4	.25
5	.20
6	.16
7	.14
8	.12
9	.11
10	
11	.09 2/
12	
13	.08 2/

1/ One household of the 16 one-person households reported spending as much as $16 - $20 per week for food. Twenty-five percent spent less than $5; 44 percent - $6 - $10; 13 percent $11 - $15; and six percent $16 - $20. Twelve percent gave "Don't Know" or "No Response."

2/ No households of this size interviewed.

Food Served the Family the 24-Hour Period Before the Interview

The percent of households which served given foods at home the day preceding the interviews are shown on Table 28 for 1964 and 1966.

TABLE 28 -- FOODS SERVED FAMILIES THE DAY BEFORE THE INTERVIEW PERCENT OF FAMILIES IN 1964 AND 1966

	RANDOM SAMPLES	
	Percent of Families Served	
Food	1964	1966
Total	100	100
Milk	50	69
Cheese	4	4
Ice Cream	3	12
Dark Green Leafy or Yellow veg.	30	22
Potatoes	49	69
Dried Beans	12	3
Citrus	15	45
Other Fruits	30	24
Peanut Butter	7	8
Eggs	41	49
Meat 1/	87	85
Bread and Cereal	96	93

1/ Fifteen percent of households gave "Other" as the kind of meat served. These were identified as meat in soups, stews, and in some cases consisted of flavoring principally. In the markets in the area during the interview period in 1966 supplies of meats were low - large quantities of fat salt pork were in evidence. This period was at a time when hamburger was the highest it had been in seven years.

The differences in the percent of families who said they served some milk, potatoes and citrus fruits were statistically significant--more families served these foods in 1966 than 1964.

The differences in the quantity of milk usually purchased per week between random samples of 1964 and 1966 and households in 1966 in which the homemaker attended classes are shown in Table 29.

TABLE 29 -- QUARTS OF MILK USUALLY PURCHASED PER WEEK PER PERSON

Year	Sample	Quarts Milk
1964	Random Sample of Carr-Square	2.5
1966	Random Sample - Carr-Square, Vaughn & Cochran	2.4
1966	Homemakers who attended classes (2 of 9 areas)	2.7

Section III:

Significant Differences Between the Random Sample and Those Attending Classes--1966

SAMPLES

The random sample drawn from three contiguous public housing developments contained households of homemakers who had had the opportunity for educational information from the Extension Service by all of the methods used in the city. Some homemakers had not been reached by any of the methods, or if they had, they did not remember about it. Others were reached by varying numbers of methods including attendance at classes and/or meetings. (For simplicity the term classes will be used to cover both classes and meetings for this section of the report).

A second sample consisted of interviews with all of the homemakers in two of nine areas in the Central City who had attended classes of any kind. Names and addresses were obtained from the files of the home economists who worked in these two areas. The random sample contained some women who had attended classes also; however, the interviews for classes included no one who had not attended.

The number of homemakers in the random sample who had attended any classes constituted 5 percent or less of the respondents for each of the selected subject matter areas included in the questionnaire. The population density in the Central City is so great that it seemed unlikely that any overlapping of the two samples would be high enough to defeat the objective of making a comparison, and this was true. (No respondent in the random sample had been in clothing classes; one attended a lesson on "Best Food Buys;" five on "Buying and Preparing Vegetables;" four on Medicare.

Objectives of the Two Samples

The objective of this comparison was to obtain information to determine differences between homemakers who actively participated by attendance and homemakers who did not attend such gatherings. With such information the Extension Service is more able to select methods for extensive use with homemakers who can be reached in various ways; and with some additional information, devise means of encouraging leadership development and the acceptance of leaders in densely populated low income areas for homemakers who respond to any method.

Significant Differences Between the Two Samples

There were more husband and wife households and more women between the ages of 30 and 59 years in the group who attended classes than in the random sample. In line with the homemaker age level in classes was 10 percent fewer homemakers with children under 5 and 9 percent more with children 10 to 14 years. In the households of women who attended classes there was 0.40 more "other adults"; 0.90 more persons per households; and in families with children 0.77 more children than in the random sample.

There were highly significant differences between the homemakers who attended classes and the random sample in the proportion of women with incomes below $2000 and incomes of $5000 and over. A much higher proportion of women who attended classes were in the top two income classes and a lower proportion were in the two bottom income classes. For the three middle income classes the differences amounted to only 1 or 2 percent, and this was closely associated with employment. The proportion of full-time workers in households was significant also; and 15 percent of the households in which women attended classes had two full-time workers. In

addition, there was 10 percent of the households with one or two part-time workers.

There was a significant difference in the percent of families who spent $10 or less for food the week before the interview. The random sample had more families spending at this low level than families in which the homemaker attended classes. (Table 30.) However, it is questionable that diets are much better. With larger families and more teenage children who need food, clothing, and the costs associated with school, diets are not enough better to approach minimum recommended standards for diets in the United States, except for a few families.

TABLE 30 -- FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS AND SITUATIONS

Items	1966			
	Random Sample		Homemakers Attending Classes	
	No.	%	No.	%
All Households	74	100	54	100
Husband & Wife Households	25	34	38	70 1/
Families with Children	47	64	46	85
Children in Households--total	177	100	209	100
Under 5 years	56	32	47	22
5 to 9 years	51	29	58	28
10 to 14 years	44	25	70	34
15 to 19 years	24	13	32	15
20 to 21 years	2	1	2	1
Age of Homemakers				
Under 30	19	26	10	19
30 to 59	33	45	40	74 1/
60 and Over	18	24	4	7 2/
No Homemaker	4	5	--	--
Grades in School Completed By Homemakers				
Under 4 - G.S.	3	4	1	2
4 to 8 - G.S.	31	42	19	35
9 to 11 - H.S.	24	33	21	39
12 - H.S.	10	14	12	22
1 to 3 - College	1	1	1	2
No Homemaker	4	5	--	--
No Response	1	1	--	--
Other Adults in the Household	8	--	10	--
Percent of persons		2.81		3.21
Average Family Size - Persons		3.84		5.76
Average Number of Children of Families with Children		3.77		4.54

1/ Statistically significant
2/ None over 70 years

TABLE 30 -- (CONTINUED)

Items	1966			
	Random Sample		Homemakers Attending Classes	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	74	100	54	100
Income - Family				
Under $1000	10	13	2	4) S
$1000 - 1999	25	34	6	11) S
$2000 - 2999	16	21	11	20
$3000 - 3999	14	19	9	17
$4000 - 4999	3	4	3	6
$5000 - 5999	2	3	6	11) S
$6000 & Over	2	3	13	24) S
No Response	2	3	4	7
Occupation of Male Head				
Laborer	6	8	10	19
Service Worker	2	3	6	11
Operative & Kindred	2	3	5	9
Craftsman, Foreman	2	3	6	11
Clerical	1	1	2	4
Other	4	5	4	7
Unemployed	2	3	4	7
Retired	10	13	1	2
No Male Head	45	61	16	30
Occupation of Homemaker				
Homemaker	46	62	37	68
Laborer	1	1	1	2
Service Worker	13	18	10	18
Operative & Kindred	2	3	2	4
Craftsman, Foreman	--	--	--	--
Clerical & Other	--	--	4	8
Retired	8	11	--	--
No Homemaker	4	5	--	--

TABLE 30 -- (CONTINUED)

Items	1966			
	Random Sample		Homemakers Attending Classes	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	74	100	54	100
Employed Workers per Household				
1 Full-time	28	38	30	56
2 Full-time	--	--	8	15
1 Part-time	10	14	10	18
2 Part-time	--	--	1	2
No One Employed	38	51	6	11
Other Sources of Income[3/]				
Pensions	11	15	3	6
Social Security	24	32	5	9
Investments	--	--	1	2
Welfare (Direct Relief)	7	10	2	4
Old Age Assistance	11	15	2	4
Aid to Dependent Children	17	23	9	17
Aid to the Blind	--	--	--	--
Persons Outside the Household	7	10	3	6
Amount Spent for Food the Weeks Before Interviews				
Less than $5	4	5	--	--)[4/]
$6 - 10	16	22	4	7)[4/]
$11 - 15	11	15	5	9
$16 - 20	15	21	10	19
$21 - 25	11	15	7	13
$26 - 30	8	11	11	20
Over $30	4	5	15	28
Don't Know	4	5	2	4
No Response	1	1	--	--

3/ Income sources add to over 100% since some families have earned income and other sources; and some families have no earned income, but more than one other source of income.

4/ Statistically significant.

Section IV:

Results of Two Years of Home Economics Extension Work

FOODS AND NUTRITION AND CONSUMER BUYING

Many of the percentage differences between responses of homemakers in the random sample and those who attended classes relative to foods and nutrition and consumer buying are statistically significant. A higher proportion of women who attended classes had more knowledge concerning information presented; had used information at home; had received information from a variety of methods; and about the same proportion of both samples had read leaflets and other literature distributed.

Homemakers were asked if they knew the four different kinds of foods needed for good health. Fifty-six percent of the women in the random sample and 85 percent of those who had attended classes said they did. They were asked also to name the food groups they remembered. (Table 31.) A higher proportion of women who attended classes could name three of the four food groups.

TABLE 31 -- PERCENT OF HOMEMAKERS WHO KNEW ONE TO FOUR FOOD GROUPS

Food Groups	Random Sample		Homemakers Attending Classes	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	74	100	54	100 1/
Meats, etc.	28	38	38	70
Dairy Products	26	35	29	54
Vegetables & Fruits	40	54	39	72
Breads & Cereals	14	19	25	46
Don't Remember	--	--	1	2
No Response	33	45	8	15

1/ Columns total over 100 percent - each item could total 100.

Heavy emphasis in the Extension program had been placed on the use of dried milk. Sixteen percent of the random sample and 39 percent of the women who had attended any classes used dried milk in a variety of ways. (Table 32.) However, on a per person basis there was no difference in the quantity of all forms of milk said to be purchased weekly by these two groups.

TABLE 32 -- PERCENT OF HOMEMAKERS WHO USED DRIED MILK IN VARIOUS WAYS

Ways Used	Random Sample		Homemakers Attending Classes	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	74	100	54	100
To Drink	8	11	13	24
Bread-Baking	9	12	20	37
Stews & Gravies	4	5	8	15
Casseroles	3	4	8	15
Puddings	4	5	13	24
Other	3	4	3	6
Do not use	62 1/	83	33	61

1/ No response included.

Of the women who said they used dried milk, one-sixth of the random sample and one-half of those who attended classes said they received the information through the home economist--a highly significant difference. Homemakers were asked what food classes they had attended, if any. (Table 33.)

Leaflets on food preparation which had been distributed were shown the homemakers and they were asked if they had learned to cook food differently from classes, leaflets, or friends and

TABLE 33 -- PERCENT OF HOMEMAKERS WHO ATTENDED SELECTED FOODS CLASSES

Classes	Random Sample		Homemakers Attending Classes	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	74	100	54	100
Meat & Eggs	8	11	13	24
Milk & Cheese	5	7	17	32
Carrots & Cabbage	5	7	14	26
Other Foods & Meals	3	4	21	39

neighbors. Almost one-third of the random sample and almost two-thirds of those who attended classes said they had. The ones who answered affirmatively were asked if they had prepared the "Quickie Beef Meal" or "Panned Cabbage" since they learned about them. Over one-fourth of those in the random sample and over one-third of those who attended classes said they had prepared these dishes.

Other foods which the women said they had prepared as a result of information from classes or leaflets were: casserole dishes, mixed vegetables in stews and soups, meat loaf, puddings, desserts and more appetizing left-overs. The nutritionist had stressed foods in season and other low-cost foods needed for good health in all of the food buying and preparation information taught in classes and distributed through leaflets. Over one-third of both samples said they had attended classes in private homes and others had attended in community centers and schools in their areas.

Leaflets prepared by Extension Home Economists on "Best Food Buys" and "More for Your Money" were shown homemakers and they were asked if they had seen any of them. Seventy percent of the random sample and 59 percent of those who attended classes had seen them. When asked if they had read any of the leaflets, nine out of ten of both samples who had seen the leaflets said they read them. Also, 35 percent of the random sample and 57 percent of those who attended classes said that they knew what the best buys in vegetables were at the time of the survey. This information reached the public primarily through mass media. A higher proportion of women who attended classes got this information from more than one source. (Table 34.)

TABLE 34 -- METHODS BY WHICH INFORMATION ON BUYING FOODS WAS RECEIVED

Methods	Random Sample		Homemakers Attending Classes	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	52	100	32	100 1/
Classes	1	2	6	19
Housing Digest	1	2	1	3
Flyer/Leaflet	8	15	7	22
Newspaper	6	12	6	19
Other	3	6	8	25
Own Idea - Experience	9	17	9	28
Don't Remember & No Response	26	50	22	41

1/ Columns do not add to 100 -- some gave more than one response.

From 2 to 17 percent of the homemakers in both samples gave the following as information obtained and used concerning buying foods: how to plan, buy, and prepare nutritious low-cost meals; compare quality and cost of fresh and canned foods to determine which to buy; and to know foods in season.

One phase of the educational program had been on buying eggs by size and grade. One-fourth of those in the random sample and one-third of those who had attended classes said they thought grade B eggs provided as good food value as grade A. Thirty percent of the random sample and 26 percent of those who had attended classes said they thought "medium" size eggs were sometimes a better buy than "large" eggs. Mass media (leaflets, newspapers) exceeded classes as a means of disseminating this information.

One leaflet, "Let's Go Shopping," included cooking information. Seventy percent of the women in the random sample who received the leaflet said they had read it and 75 percent of those who had attended classes and received it said they had read it. Twenty percent and 44 percent, respectively of those who had received

it said they had used the food preparation information.

One important phase of the foods and nutrition program was teaching homemakers to cook vegetables to preserve food values. Sixty-five percent of the women in the random sample and 80 percent of those who had attended classes said they had heard about cooking vegetables so they would not lose food value needed for good health. Forty-six percent of the women in the random sample and 54 percent of those who had attended classes said that fresh cabbage should be cooked 15 minutes or less to preserve food value. The term "tender crisp" had been used in teaching; however, only 6 percent of those who had attended classes and no one in the random sample used this term. Methods by which homemakers had received this information and persons providing it are shown in Tables 35 and 36.

In an effort to check further on food supply, homemakers were asked if everyone in the household had had breakfast that morning. Twenty-nine percent of the random sample and 33 percent of those who attended classes said no. In the random sample 14 percent of the homemakers, 24 percent of the husbands, and 1 percent of the children had not had breakfast. In the sample of homemakers who attended classes, 20 percent of the homemakers, 11 percent of the husbands and less than 1 percent of the children had had no breakfast.

An additional question was asked concerning foods likely to be low in diets of low-income families. The question was asked "Have you had any of these foods to eat in the past three days?" The kind and the number of times the food was served were recorded. Dark-green leafy or dark yellow vegetables brought the response of 50 percent who said they had had none from homemakers in the random sample and 35 percent of those who had attended classes. Cabbage, tomatoes, oranges or juice (including Tang) brought a response of none by 12 percent of the homemakers in the random sample and 6 percent by those who attended classes. Six percent of the two samples had had no cheese, ice cream, or milk. One percent of the two samples had had no meat.

This question indicates somewhat better diets than the questions asked earlier in the schedule.

TABLE 35 -- METHODS BY WHICH INFORMATION ON FOOD PREPARATION WAS RECEIVED

Methods	Random Sample		Homemakers Attending Classes	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	48 1/	100	48	100 1/
Classes	5	10	17	35
Home Visitor	2	4	--	--
Letter	--	--	1	2
Flyer/Leaflet	1	2	7	15
Television	3	6	--	--
Newspaper	2	4	1	2
Other	20	42	12	25
No Response	1	2	--	--
Own Idea	32	31	15	29

Note: Columns add to over 100 percent - some gave more than one response.

TABLE 36 -- PERSONS WHO PROVIDED INFORMATION

Who Provided	Random Sample		Homemakers Attending Classes	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	48	100 1/	48	100 1/
Home Economist	7	15	17	35
Assistant Instructor	--	--	2	4
Leaders' Aide	--	--	1	2
Neighbors/Friends	6	13	2	4
Relative-Adult	10	21	10	21
Other	7	15	3	6
Own Idea	18	38	13	27
No Response	1	2	1	2

1/ Columns add to over 100 - some gave more than one response.

There is some question concerning the memory factor for many homemakers over this three-day period. It seems likely that the expenditure for food and the food consumed the 24-hour period before the interview is a better base for judgment than this question covering a three-day period.

CLOTHING SITUATION

At the time the bench-mark study was made little clothing work had been done by Extension home economists in the Central City of St. Louis. The two Extension home economists working there were engaged primarily in foods, nutrition, family economics, and home management. Bench-mark data showed that two-thirds of the population bought from one-sixth to all of their clothing from "used" outlets. Over one-half of the homemakers had sewing machines or access to machines. Homemakers with low incomes and with children in school had a real need for clothing and grooming information which would make it possible for family members to appear in a presentable manner with a minimum supply of clothing. A University Extension Specialist started a clothing construction program in the area in order to learn how to work better with this population and to provide homemakers with needed information. Homemakers who had formerly been professional home economists also conducted classes for a time. Later, a third home economist was added to the St. Louis staff to work with homemakers on family clothing. She had worked in the area for two years at the time the evaluation study was made.

The random sample drawn from the three housing developments did not include a homemaker who had been in clothing classes. The sample of homemakers who had attended meetings from two of the nine areas in the city contained 40 homemakers who had been in clothing classes. Consequently, results with homemakers who attended classes show not only information from classes but from all other methods employed to reach the total population. Homemakers in the random sample were informed about clothing and grooming work carried on with older youth and their responses are included in this section.

Results of the Clothing Extension Program

Thirty-six homemakers (67 percent of the 54 who had attended any classes) said that someone had visited them or called to invite them to sewing or clothing classes. This personal contact was important in encouraging them to attend. Fifteen of them said they received the "Housing Digest" in which some articles written by Extension staff concerning clothing had appeared. Over half of the 15 said they had read about clothing for the family in the "Housing Digest," and almost one-third said they had read booklets and leaflets on clothing. Fifty percent said they had seen or heard information concerning selection and buying of clothing which gave longer wear and/or greater satisfaction.

Sources of clothing information for those who had received any, and persons who provided it are shown in Tables 37 and 38.

TABLE 37 -- NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOMEMAKERS WHO RECEIVED CLOTHING INFORMATION FROM VARIOUS METHODS

Source of Information	Random Sample		Homemakers	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	74	100	54	100
Classes	1	1	22	41
Home Visitor	--	--	1	2
Telephone	3	4	--	--
Letter	--	--	--	--
Flyer/Leaflet	4	5	1	2
Television	2	3	2	4
Radio	1	1	--	--
Newspaper	3	4	1	2
Housing Digest	2	3	2	4
Other	2	3	2	4
Received No Information	61	82	27	50

TABLE 38 -- NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOMEMAKERS WHO RECEIVED CLOTHING INFORMATION FROM GIVEN PERSONS

Persons	Random Sample		Homemakers	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	74	100	54	100
Home Economists	3	4	18	33
Assistant Instructors	--	--	1	2
Leaders' Aides	--	--	1	2
Neighbor/Friend	2	3	2	4
Other	5	7	3	6
Own Idea/Experience	4	5	2	4
Received No Information	61	82	27	50

Homemakers were then asked if they had seen or heard anything about how to take care of clothing to make it last longer and make the person wearing it look better. Thirty-nine percent (21) of all homemakers who had attended any classes said they had. When asked where or how they had seen or heard about this the answers varied only slightly from those found in Tables 37 and 38. Approximately 10 percent of both samples had seen the television program on "Bargain Hunting for Clothing."

Homemakers were asked if they had carried out any of the recommended practices concerning selection and care of family clothing. Twenty-four percent of those who had seen or heard about selection and care said "yes." From 2 to 9 percent said they had carried out some of the following practices: buy better quality and more suitable clothing; select colors carefully; and improve washing, ironing, and care practices. Many of these women purchased second-hand clothing and tended to buy what was available rather than waiting to find garments which could be made to fit and which would give longer wear. Any encouragement which these women received to improve buying practices would conserve the meager funds which they had for the family clothing supply.

Results of Clothing Classes--New Knowledge and Skill

All homemakers were asked if they had been to any sewing or clothing classes. Almost three-fourths of them said they had.

When homemakers were asked what they learned in clothing classes, they responded concerning the last series of classes they had attended. Women who attended the beginning clothing class remembered such things as: selection and alteration of patterns, selection of fabric, grain line, placement of patterns, cutting, stay-stitching, making darts. From 8 to 65 percent reported various combinations of the techniques taught them in the elementary class. Thirty-five percent gave no response.

Women who attended Advanced Clothing I and II classes reported such things as: making a dress, lining a suit, interfacing garments, putting in zippers, setting in sleeves, making buttonholes.

One woman was interviewed who attended tailoring classes and she reported making such things as: a lined suit, lined coat, and other articles.

A series of questions was asked concerning teaching points which had been stressed. Sixty percent of the women said the bust measure was the most important one to think about when making or buying a dress. This was the measurement stressed in teaching the particular type of garment that was constructed in the beginners' classes. Seventy percent specified "grain line" as being the most important to think about when laying a pattern on fabric. When asked "could you tell me why stitching around curved or slanted edges is done before you start putting a dress together," 50 percent said it was to keep cut edges from stretching. However, when a question was asked on three items of which this was one and they were asked to answer right or wrong, 75 percent of them answered the question on "stay stitching" correctly. Homemakers were then shown pictures of two costumes and asked to point out the one which would make a person look taller and thinner. Eighty-five percent were able to identify the correct costume. Care had been taken in costume selection to provide enough difference that any person with a reasonable understanding of line could make the distinction.

Thirty-two percent of the women said they had learned about grooming or other things to make them look nicer in their clothes and 22 percent had participated in a style show in class or at some event. From 20 to 28 percent of them said they had learned more about how to walk, sit and stand more gracefully, shampoo and keep hair combed and neat, and care for nails and hands. Thirty percent had learned about new colors they could wear to advantage. These factors were considered important in helping women feel more adequate in the situations in which they found themselves and to encourage them to feel and be more self-sufficient.

Eighty-five percent of the women said home economists taught or helped teach the classes. Eight percent indicated assistant instructors (unpaid local leaders) and 8 percent indicated leaders' aides (paid) had taught or assisted with classes in some way.

Of the homemakers interviewed, three said they had helped with arrangements for classes or done some teaching. One said she served as an unpaid assistant instructor.

Follow-up of Clothing Classes

Seventy-two percent of the women who had been in clothing classes reported having made dresses, aprons, skirts, and other garments or various combinations of these articles since the completion of classes. Such garments as dresses, shorts, skirts, trousers and suits were reported made for other members of the family by 50 percent of the homemakers who had been in classes. Two women reported that their series of classes were not completed.

Women were then asked if they had used new sewing "know-how" to mend and repair clothing. Forty-two percent of them reported such things as mending tears, rehemming skirts, mending shirts and pants, altering skirts. To a question on alteration or making over of clothing, one-third of them listed such items as: remodeling dresses, altering shorts, shirts, coats, and children's clothing, replacing worn zippers.

Such contributions by homemakers can be of great benefit to families not only from the standpoint of appearance but also that homemakers and their families feel the homemaker is making a contribution of which they can be proud.

Clothing Selection and Grooming for Teenage Boys and Girls--Random Sample and Classes

A clothing program for teenage boys and girls was carried out by Extension home economists. Thirty-seven percent of the homemakers who had been in any classes knew about sewing and grooming classes for teenage girls as compared to 23 percent of the women in the random sample. Fifty-three percent of the homemakers in the random sample who had heard about the youth work reported their daughters had been in classes compared to 35 percent of the homemakers who had attended classes. Sixty percent of those in classes who had heard about the youth program knew of daughters of friends or neighbors compared to 35 percent of those in the random sample. A few in both samples specified nieces, granddaughters, and daughters of friends or neighbors who had attended. Only a few of both samples knew about selection and modeling classes which had been held for boys and girls and could specify the number of youth they knew who had participated.

These activities help in making homemakers aware of the clothing program under way and of its advantages to family members.

Conclusions

In a relatively short period of time a fairly high portion of the population became aware of the clothing program.

Families had been helped with a variety of clothing problems. Some homemakers had made a beginning at learning to sew and better care for clothing; more than might be expected had learned advanced sewing techniques; and a limited number had become reasonably proficient in helping others. Most of the teaching in clothing and personal grooming was attributed to the Extension home economists. Work with teenage boys and girls had helped to make homemakers aware of the program and its objectives.

MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

Situation

In 1964 two-thirds of the families in Carr-Square were making time-payments (installment). All data obtained relative to incomes and use pointed to the need for a money management program to aid families to obtain a more adequate standard of living on incomes available than was being obtained at that time. Consequently, the program under way on money and time and energy management, consumer buying and credit were adjusted to the bench-mark findings and the program was expanded.

Results of Program 1966-- Managing Resources

Homemakers were asked if they had seen or heard anything about managing resources--money, time, and energy--so that the family could get more out of what it had available. Forty percent of the random sample and 56 percent of those who had attended classes said they had. Of these, 17 percent of the former and 70 percent of the latter had seen or heard about this in classes. Fifty-seven percent of the random sample and 33 percent of those who had attended classes had seen written materials in the "Housing Digest," letters, or leaflets. (Table 39.)

TABLE 39 -- NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOMEMAKERS WHO HAD HEARD OR SEEN INFORMATION ABOUT MANAGING THEIR RESOURCES

Methods	Housing Population		Meeting/Class Attenders	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total Households	30	100	30	100
Classes/Meetings	5	17	21	70
Home Visitor	2	7	--	--
Telephone	1	3	--	--
Housing Digest	5	17	4	13
Letter	1	3	--	--
Flyer/Leaflet	11	37	6	20
Television	5	17	--	--
Radio	1	3	--	--
Newspaper	4	13	1	3
Other	2	7	--	--
No Response & Don't Know	--	--	1	3
Who Provided Information				
Home Economist	10	33	20	67
Assistant Instructor	--	--	1	3
Leaders' Aide	--	--	1	3
Neighbor/Friend	2	7	2	7
Relative--Adult	--	--	--	--
Children	1	3	--	--
Other	10	33	3	10
No Response & Don't Know	--	--	--	--
Own Ideas	7	24	4	13

1/ Columns add over 100 percent - some reported more than one source.

Source of Information

Thirty-three percent of the homemakers in the random sample and 67 percent of those who had attended classes said the information they received had come from home economists. Other homemakers attributed the source of information to other sources or said it was "their own ideas."

From one to nine homemakers were reached in each of the income classes from "less than $1000" to "$6000 and over." Of the 16 homemakers reached with incomes of $2000 or more only five attended a class. The 14 with incomes under $2000 were all reached with mass media except one who gave "other" as her source of information. From one to four homemakers at each grade level completed in school had been influenced by this program.

The daily record sheet was prepared by an Extension home economist and used with small groups. The record sheet was shown respondents and those who recognized it were asked if they had been able to hold back anything for an emergency fund since they had had money management information. Eleven (15 percent) of the random sample said they had seen the sheet. Six of these women said they had used the sheet and five said they knew others who had used it. Five of those in the sample of women attending classes said they had used the sheet and that they knew two others who had used it. Seven of the eleven women who had seen the sheet said it had been helpful to them. Five of them said they had been able to hold back something for an emergency fund after keeping the record. Of the homemakers who attended classes, 19 (35 percent) had seen or heard about the record sheet and 84 percent of these said they had heard about it in classes. Ninety percent of the ones who knew about it said they had heard about it from a home economist. Fifty-three percent (ten) of these said the money management training had been helpful to them; and 42 percent (eight) said they had been able to accumulate an emergency fund. While the proportion of those influenced is low, the results of this program provide evidence that improved money management can be brought about with low income families and can bring about improved living situations and family relations.

Credit

Forty percent of the random sample and 48 percent of the homemakers who had attended classes said they had seen or heard about the credit phase of the program. Of the random sample, 13 of those who had seen or heard phases of the credit program said they had made no change in their use of credit. Of the 48 percent of the homemakers who had attended classes and had heard about the credit program, 23 percent said they had a better understanding of the use, cost, and source of credit. One volunteered the statement that she needed more information on credit.

Source of Information on Credit

Almost half of the women who had attended classes said they had heard this information in class while 7 percent of those in the random sample said they had heard it in class. Flyers or leaflets and television each were the sources of information for 12 percent of the women who had attended classes. Flyers or leaflets for 7 percent and television for 17 percent were the sources of information for homemakers in the random sample. Women who had attended classes did not attribute any information to newspapers while 10 percent of the women in the random sample who knew about the credit program said they got it from newspapers. Approximately 10 percent of both samples said they got the information from "other" sources. (Table 40.)

TABLE 40 -- HOMEMAKERS SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON CREDIT

Source of Information	Random Sample		Homemakers Attending Classes	
	No.	% 1/	No.	% 1/
Total Households	30	100	26	100
Classes	2	7	12	46
Flyers/Leaflets	2	7	3	12
Television	5	17	3	12
Newspapers	3	10	--	--
Other	2	7	2	8
No Response	18	60	6	23

1/ Totals over 100 percent - some gave more than one source

Fifty-four percent of the women who attended classes accredited the source of this information to home economists compared to 12 percent of those in the random sample. For the random sample and those who attended classes, neighbors and friends accounted for 4 and 6 percent and "other" for 15 and 38 percent, respectively.

Housekeeping Skills

Homemakers reached by leaflets concerning how to improve housekeeping skills fell below those reached in food and clothing. However, the few reached brought some results. Three of the six homemakers who attended classes and who read about cleaning floors said they had changed the way they cleaned floors after they read the leaflet. Similar results were obtained concerning washing screens and windows. About 10 percent of both samples had seen the leaflet on how to have family members help with work around the house. Three of the six homemakers who attended classes and had seen the leaflet said they had more help from family members after they read it than before. Only one out of the five in the random sample had had more cooperation from family members as a result of the leaflet.

Conclusions Concerning the Management Program

Improved management is vitally important to many families regardless of the economic level. However, it takes time to create awareness of what improved management can do for families. In the case of families with extremely scarce resources it takes longer to create awareness and interest in improved management than with families who have more possibilities of improvement. Some of the low income homemakers consider their situations so intolerable they are not able to face them constructively. Probably a long period of close, personal contact with the educator will have to elapse before many of them will become sufficiently well informed to start working on their management problems. It may be possible to bring faster change in planned spending, management of the time of family members, methods of housekeeping, if leaders or aides can be used to keep close personal contact and provide information and encouragement when either or both are needed. Results point to the establishment of an excellent base for further work in the area on all phases of management.

Section V:

Selected Phases of the Program

MEDICARE

Medicare was one phase of the Extension program in the Central City. However, since Extension and other agencies cooperated in disseminating information by a variety of methods concerning this program, it was not possible to isolate the results of the Extension phase as such. In any event, all agencies had reached 77 percent of the housing development population and 89 percent of those who attended classes. Fifty-six percent of the respondents in the housing development and 44 percent of those who attended classes knew of persons who had sent in cards.

EDUCATION AND RECREATION FACILITIES

Another phase of the Extension program was to inform families concerning recreation and education facilities maintained for the public which was available to them and their families. Seventy-three percent of the homemakers interviewed in the random sample and 93 percent of those who had attended classes knew about the public library, the zoo, museums, gardens. Seventy-eight percent of those in the random sample and 86 percent of those who had attended classes said that someone in the family had gone to these places as a result of what they had learned. From 30 to 46 percent of the families in the random sample and from 40 to 66 percent of those who had attended classes named different family members who had gone to some of the places. Over two-thirds of the families knew of friends or neighbors who had gone.

Section VI:

Summary of Effectiveness of Extension Methods Used

COMPARISON OF METHODS AND RECOGNITION OF SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Questions on "Where or how did you see or hear about" are based on responses of homemakers who said they had "seen or heard" about selected subject matter disseminated. Table 41 shows the relative strength of methods which homemakers identified as their source of information. The list of methods was not read to the respondents. Not all methods were used in presenting each of the following ten subjects to the population.

Subject matter disseminated:

1. Select and buy clothing that wears better.
2. Care of clothing to make it last longer.
3. Managing resources--money, time, and energy.
4. Daily record sheet--record expenditures.
5. Use, source, and cost of credit.
6. Best buys in vegetables.
7. Cooking vegetables to preserve food value.
8. Use of dried milk.
9. Buying eggs by grade and size.
10. Medicare.

TABLE 41 -- METHODS BY WHICH HOMEMAKERS SAW OR HEARD ABOUT THE SUBJECT

Methods		Percent of Homemakers Who Saw or Heard									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RANDOM SAMPLE											
Classes		8	7	17	18	7	2	10	17	9	7
Home Visitor		--	--	7	18	--	--	4	--	--	9
Letter		--	--	3	9	--	2	--	8	--	23
Flyer/Leaflet		31	27	37	9	7	15	2	--	9	11
Television		15	20	17	--	17	4	6	8	--	23
Radio		8	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Newspaper		23	20	13	--	10	12	4	--	9	21
Housing Digest		15	7	17	--	--	2	--	--	--	--
Other		15	20	7	46	7	6	42	50	22	9
Own Idea/Experience		--	7	--	--	--	17	31	17	38	--
Don't Know/Remember		--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
No Response		--	--	--	--	60	50	2	--	--	23
Total											
Number	74	13	15	30	11	30	52	48	12	32	57
Percent	100	18	20	40	15	40	70	65	16	43	77
HOMEMAKERS ATTENDING CLASSES											
Classes		82	81	70	84	46	19	40	27	25	2
Home Visitor		4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Letter		--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	4	19
Flyer/Leaflet		4	5	20	11	12	22	16	36	29	15
Television		7	5	--	--	12	--	--	4	--	21
Radio		--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Newspaper		4	5	3	--	--	19	2	9	12	15
Housing Digest		7	5	13	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Other		7	10	3	11	8	25	28	32	12	8
Own Idea/Experience		--	--	--	--	--	28	35	--	21	--
Don't Know/Remember		--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
No Response		--	--	--	--	23	--	2	--	--	11
Total											
Number	54	27	21	30	19	26	32	43	22	24	48
Percent	100	50	39	56	35	48	59	80	41	44	89

Note: Telephone omitted - Only four responses out of a possible 15,000 were accredited to the telephone.

Subject matter disseminated:

1. Select and buy clothing that wears better.
2. Care of clothing to make it last longer.
3. Managing resources--money, time, and energy.
4. Daily record sheet--record expenditures.
5. Use, source, and cost of credit.
6. Best buys in vegetables.
7. Cooking vegetables to preserve food value.
8. Use of dried milk.
9. Buying eggs by grade and size.
10. Medicare.

TABLE 42 -- PERSONS WHO PROVIDED INFORMATION

Persons		Percent of Homemakers									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RANDOM SAMPLE											
Home Economist		31	20	33	27	7	10	15	17	13	2
Asst. Instructor		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leaders' Aide		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neighbor/Friend		15	7	7	27	3	--	13	17	3	16
Adult Relative		--	--	--	9	--	--	21	17	6	4
Children		--	7	3	9	--	2	--	--	--	--
Other		39	27	33	18	20	14	15	41	9	46
Own Idea/Experience		31	13	24	9	10	23	38	17	50	12
Don't Know/Remember		--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	--
No Response		--	--	--	9	--	--	2	--	9	23
Total											
Number	74	13	15	30	11	30	52	48	12	32	57
Percent	100	18	20	40	15	40	70	65	16	43	77
HOMEMAKERS ATTENDING CLASSES											
Home Economist		67	70	67	90	54	31	40	50	50	17
Asst. Instructor		4	5	3	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Leaders' Aide		4	5	3	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
Neighbor/Friend		7	5	7	5	4	6	5	9	4	19
Adult Relative		--	--	--	--	--	6	23	9	12	4
Children		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other		11	10	10	11	15	25	7	23	17	27
Own Idea/Experience		--	--	13	--	--	31	35	9	21	6
Don't Know/Remember		7	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	4
No Response		--	5	--	--	4	--	7	--	--	23
Total											
Number	54	27	21	30	19	26	32	43	22	24	48
Percent	100	50	39	56	35	35	59	58	30	32	65

ERIC Clearinghouse
DEC 6 1968
on Adult Education

Issued in furtherance of cooperative extension work, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. C. B. Ratchford, Vice-President for Extension, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. 65201.